

ESTABLISHED 1848

# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

Established 1848.

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Norman J. Colman, Editors.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemist building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers D. Colman, 80 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribers should bear in mind that the RURAL WORLD is stopped when the time paid for has expired. To keep up a constantly increasing subscription let us allow old subscribers to send a new name with their own for one dollar, and to add at any time NEW names without new names at one dollar a year. We also allow subscribers to club with the twice-a-week "Reform" or the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" at \$1.50 a year—thus securing two one-dollar papers at very low price. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

Certainly all the subscribers of the RURAL WORLD ought to know that it is published strictly on the cash in advance system, and that when the month named on the tag of each copy of the paper has expired, the paper will stop. For the last 20 years or more this system has been pursued. We tried the credit system to our heart's satisfaction and on pocket great loss, for not ten per cent on our outstanding credits were ever collected. Now we keep no accounts whatever for subscriptions. The price is so small that any one can afford it if he wants it, and if he don't want it we do not want to force it upon him. Every now and then some one feels insulted if the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. We are sorry for this, but our rules to all are alike—rich or poor. The publisher never looks over the subscription list. He prescribes certain rules which the subscribers follow. Any old subscriber can get his paper as cheap as a new subscriber by getting a new subscriber to join with him—the two for one dollar for one year—less than the actual cost of the paper. And, by the way, this is the time to do some good missionary work. Those who have had the RURAL WORLD and know of its cheapness and its sterling worth can be of great aid in increasing its circulation, and consequently usefulness. Will not every reader engage in this good work?

## THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.

The complete recovery of the south from economic conditions imposed by the civil war and the reconstruction period is evidenced by the term "new south" and by the industrial and commercial growth of that section. The great southwest, nearly one-third of the total area of the United States, has shared in the conditions which have retarded the development of the south, but substantial evidence from many sources shows that this wonderful agricultural domain is rapidly coming into its inheritance. It has its future before it, but that future is assured.

It will be all the more splendid for occurring contemporaneously with what is called the "new agriculture" and the "revolution in farm life." This structure will be new. As vast areas are yet uncoupled, their settlement and improvement will be made up-to-date methods. There need be no patch-work—no making over. Yet the new southwest wears a different aspect from the old. The spirit of enterprise and energy now apparent is the dominant force in the evolution from the old days of easy-going to the new era of making things happen.

The generation born during the period of civil strife is just coming into manhood. The building of railroads—that unerring precursor of agricultural improvement, the establishment of vast irrigation schemes, the modern refrigerator car service, the charms of climate unequalled, where variety gives spice without rigorous extremes, all these influences are to be credited with this reclamation of what at no distant day will make the grandest garden spot on this continent.

The southwest has the resources; all it needs are men. And men are going there—farmers, mechanics, investors, merchants, laborers, speculators from all parts of the country. Texas is much in the public eye—a synonym for bigness, bigness and business. A straight line can be drawn through the state longer than the distance from Chicago to the Gulf. More bigness is little to boast of, but this illustrates the tremendous possibilities and natural resources of a section containing some of the richest and most productive commonwealths. Oklahoma and Indian Territory are fulfilling the high hopes for their greatness, and when the Indian question is settled this district will rapidly fill up with hustling pioneers. Statehood will add to their advancement. New Mexico and Arizona need but the increase of irrigation, already accomplishing wonders in the Pecos valley and that of the Rio Grande,

If the plans of Mr. Arthur P. Davis, hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, are carried out, the conservation by dams of the waters of the Colorado river will make millions of acres of Arizona's desert to literally blossom as the rose.

These are only hints of the future of the great southwest, with which St. Louis is so closely identified that a word in this connection may be appropriate.

St. Louis, being the gateway, is proud of the development of that section.

The growth of the fourth city of the union in both cause and effect of the advancement her territory is making. The metropolis of this domain is unique in the fact that a 500-mile circle drawn around it includes a greater population and much larger land area than any other American city.

The bond between St. Louis and the southwest is very close—their interests are mutual and the enterprise and enthusiasm of the business men of this city demonstrate the permanent advantages which will accrue to St. Louis through the expansion and evolution of the south.

The World's Fair to be held in 1904 will not only benefit St. Louis, but will exert a peculiar influence in drawing attention to the resources of the great southwest, the purchase of a large part of which is to be commemorated in the coming exposition. It is believed that the kind of reaction Chicago experienced after the Columbian Exposition will not occur in the case of St. Louis, as her territory is young and growing, while that of Chicago was at a standstill.

St. Louis is the key to the vast domain lying to the south and west, and with the conservatism and solidity characterizing this city, no less than the new born spirit of large enterprise which shows the World's Fair as one of its fruits, there is no doubt of the city's brilliant future and lasting greatness. Of the future of the south and southwest country close observers see in it no less than a development amounting to a national epoch.

## CORN STALKS.

By this time all the corn will be cut that will make good fodder. Some of our correspondents have said: "Won't be able to cut all my corn this year; help scarce and high priced, etc." This brings out the question whether the farmer who does not cut and cure his fodder can compete with the one who by so doing gets an extra profit. And in the farming of the future you cannot dodge the fact of competition.

Competition does not mean in this case an effort to steal trade by underpricing; it means that prices are set by the average class of unwasteful agriculturists who can meet a low market and still realize a profit.

Can you afford to undertake so much work—so big a cornfield—that your best efforts can not be put upon it? Would it not be better to plant a smaller acreage and by proper saving of all the corn plant (40 per cent of which is in the fodder), thus make as much money as was possible with the too large field? If you are not satisfied to cut down your acreage increase your facilities for handling the crop by investing in a corn binder which will do the work of five men with corn knives and puts the crop in convenient shape for handling. Calculate first the cost of the harvester and see if the increased value of the crop will not go a long way towards it. There is no reason why a corn harvester should not become the joint property of a small "syndicate" of neighbors, or one can assume its responsibilities, cutting for an agreed sum the crops of his friends. The time has gone by when corn is profitable to cultivate a small and very neatly cultivated or house and garden.

The various breeds of dairy cows predominate in the pastures, which look fresh, and the cattle show visible signs of hand feeding. Every acre of corn is either neatly shocked or housed. A considerable acreage of wheat has been planted, and ordinary fall work is apparently well advanced.

I have not the space, nor is there any necessity for referring at length to a district so much traveled and so well known to be one of the best farmed, and on account of local market facilities, probably the most profitable farming section of the country.

It shows all the ear marks of age, settled conditions, regular rotation of crops, artificial fertilization, good roads, substantial and comfortable improvements of various size and style, old and new.

It is a settled condition of agriculture which is not found in the same perfect shape anywhere west of the Allegheny mountains. It is the result of age and local market facilities.

OCT. 1. THOMAS LAWSON.

who are ever ready to settle a dispute by metaphysical argument, the other stamping its descendants of the south with the same willingness to settle one by direct physical methods. The one race to hoard and save money, the other to spend it with open-handed generosity. One deriving material philosophy to enable him to square his conscience with close transactions and add to his material wealth, the other trying to excel in all manner arts from a high-timed chivalrous point of view, caring little for the accumulation of wealth, other than for its purchasing power. Such are the distinctive types of the descendants of the old pionneers who first formed the nucleus of our great commonwealth, as seen to-day on their respective native haunts.

There is but slight admixture of outside race in either sections—lack of space and love of home holding the districts largely in possession of the descendants of the original settlers, but the peculiar views and idiosyncrasies of each have largely permeated the entire continent, which, taken in conjunction with the great influx of European emigration, has developed the cosmopolitan proclivities of the people of the west.

Getting back to the agricultural aspect of Virginia, the valley proper is closely and intelligently cultivated, but is of limited extent. There is a bench land of much poorer soil lying along the foothills of the west and north, which is mostly in pasture and is neatly fenced and well stocked, mostly with Shorthorn grades, and occasionally a bunch of scrubby cattle are to be seen, which would do credit to the Ozarks in Missouri. In the matter of cattle and horses that Virginians are distinctly behind their descendants of the "Blue Grass Region" of Kentucky, but ahead of them in the matter of intelligent rotation and cultivation of crops.

The reader will pardon me if I have diverged briefly from straight agricultural matters, but there is a something in the aspect of Virginia and its early associations with the history of our country that impels an allusion to the past.

These early settled districts have to a large extent to exist on their past, as their present represents but a tythe of the wealth of this country, particularly from an agricultural standpoint.

Leaving the Valley of Virginia the C. & O. R. R. crosses a broad expanse of poor, gravelly country, and crossing the salt marshes of the Potomac rolls into Washington, the nation's capital, from whence the thread to New York is taken up by the P. C. R. R., which in turn traverses the states of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The scene has changed; this territory is also in a pioneer district, settled by a mixture of Huguenots, Dutch and Quakers. The agricultural situation is also different. Along this line of 300 miles facing the Atlantic are the populous cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and many minor towns. Dairy supplies and truck find a ready and profitable market, and a majority of the farms, more particularly in New Jersey, are devoted to these industries. The soil varies in fertility—in the neighborhood of Washington and Baltimore it is thin and gravelly, but beyond, north through Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, it is a serviceable soil, all closely and very neatly cultivated with intelligence and success. The general appearance betokens prosperity and the mountain side, only giving the traveler a glimpse of a few large prosperous looking farms to notify him of the rich farming district of the Shenandoah and the early hard wood forest. As the train rushes along the mountain sides gradually reaching a lower elevation, the black shale formation is left behind, followed by a rocky chert, and finally at the base the red soil and limestone is reached. Following this formation in the order named are the little mountain farms; at intervals lower down a little larger and more prosperous looking farms, to be in turn replaced by the well-tended and closely cultivated Shenandoah valley, which the C. & O. R. R. crosses at this point and again begins to climb the mountain side, only giving the traveler a glimpse of a few large prosperous looking farms to notify him of the rich farming district of the Shenandoah and the early hard wood forest.

As the train passes the ridge of the intervening mountain the train winds its sinuous way down into the celebrated valley of Virginia, with its rich, red, fertile soils, closely cultivated, comfortable but somewhat antiquated looking houses and nondescript looking barns. The valley of Virginia, viewed from the mountain slopes, presents a pleasing vista of closely cultivated farms, but to a traveled western farmer accustomed to larger and more uniform sections of agricultural territory it will look small and contracted in comparison.

This little garden spot is the first abiding place of the old chevaliers who settled it contemporaneously with the settlement of New England by the round-head Puritans. The old stamping ground of the chevaliers, although comparatively limited, agriculturally speaking, is rich compared with any similar section in New England, but it utterly lacks the neat,atty appearance of a New England landscape. The variegated hues of houses and barns denote want of paint, which is evidently applied on the principle of the schoolboy's morning wash, where he could not realize the necessity of washing, for the reason that he would be as dirty as ever next morning. The cultivation appears to be intelligent, and the crops are neatly cared for, but there is a slovenliness of detail not observable in New England, or in Central Pennsylvania, but which is always found south of Mason and Dixon's line.

"Pedigree tells." The old chevaliers were a high-toned sport-loving race, with a soul above manual labor or detail. Their descendants branched out into Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina and Georgia, and this trait has evidently clung to them with the same tenacity as the puritanism and neat handed methods of the Puritans.

The live-stock conditions are favorable, the only drawback being a scarcity of hogs. Stock of all kinds will surely continue to bring high prices for months to come, and feed is plentiful.

Add to these riches of the soil the deeper treasures of earth, zinc, lead, coal and iron, which make a fine showing for

town and was in business in town, and was rewarded with success to the extent that I was able to buy and pay for a good farm. But to not make it appear that I was unusually bright, I will add that I embarked in business with a brother who had clerked for fifteen years and thoroughly understood the business. While the farmer's path is not strewn altogether with roses and luxuries, the business man spends many sleepless nights worrying over unpaid bills, losses by skipping debtors and many other difficulties. Now I feel that if you must retire from active service, instead of moving to town, turn the place over to some good man, build another house for tenant and stay where you can at least see how things are running. I know of farmers in our county seat who sold their farms and are now walking the streets as restless caged hyenas, and they never will be contented. JOHN H. CURL, Bloomfield, Iowa.

F. D. COBURN.

Every one in awhile in statecraft, letters, scientific research and art some fig-

in the state, who would elect him governor or United States Senator if he would permit. What his future reward or rather what field of usefulness he will occupy we are unable to say. Judging from the temper of the man we would say that his work is his reward, and while not coveting distinction he would not shirk if called to higher duties. If the report that Secretary Wilson will retire within a year be true, there is no man in the world who would fill the place of United States Secretary of Agriculture acceptably as F. D. Coburn. He is very much of a Roosevelt sort of man. Indeed the likeness is very striking in mental development. Vigorous, fearless and straight he is in fit emblemification of the highest type of American manhood which President Roosevelt has so well characterized. In his words on "Character," as follows: "Character that compound of honesty and courage and common sense, will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the intellect; we need the best intellect in

## NEWS AND COMMENT.

Read the program for Missouri Dairy Association meeting on 8th page.

New Orleans is just emerging from the throes of a street-car strike, and the easy-going Creoles may now ride without fear of assault. Why do most of the strikes occur in times of prosperity?

He is indeed a clever expert who can rightly appraise the greater cost of shelter and feed requisite for keeping profitably and comforts—"the cattle on the farms and in those herds where with horns they gouge and gore and rip and ram each the one next weaker, as compared with the expense of caring for the same number unarmed, dwelling harmoniously content, in compact quarters, which President Roosevelt has so well characterized. In his words on "Character," as follows: "Character that compound of honesty and courage and common sense, will avail us more in the long run than any brilliancy on the stump or any advising legislative means and methods. The brilliancy is good. We need the best intellect in

We commend to western orchardists the letter from P. M. Kiely on page 3 on "The Ben Davis Apple." Mr. Kiely speaks with authority on the apple question, and his dictum of the fate of Ben Davis is expert opinion, vindicating the soundness of the doctrine held in these columns that while Ben Davis is a prolific bearer, a fine keeper and a good looker, it is not desired by families who want apples to eat. An era of discrimination has set in and apple growers who are first to respond to its effects will be the first to benefit by growing choice fruit. Read Edwin Riehl on "Changing Trees" in "Horticultural Talks" for Aug. 12; it fits the Ben Davis case.

We scarcely need to state that we do not endorse every opinion set forth in contributions appearing in this paper. The fact that diverse views are frequently expressed by our correspondents shows not only this, but that within the limits of propriety the RURAL WORLD is a forum where every man who has convictions on agricultural affairs may obtain a hearing. God gave man a brain to think with and only by the independent exercise of this divine gift can any individual hope to grow into good citizenship. "From every man, according to his ability, to every one, according to his needs," will continue to be the policy of the RURAL WORLD. That people are the most enlightened who learn to know the truth from the false. "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall set you free."

There is a prospect that the efforts of President Roosevelt to effect a compromise by arbitration between the mine owners and the workmen in the great coal strike will be rewarded. To an unblasted mind both parties to the controversy are responsible—that is to say, both are right and both are wrong. The laborer has an inherent right to strike, but he commits a moral wrong and a strategic blunder when he resorts to violence.

The mine owner is considered right in his position of independence, every man having the right to run his business unhampered by others, and he is decidedly wrong in his denial of obligations to the whole people, by whose sufferance and protection he is permitted to do business.

As one of the results of this strike the question of the "rights of property" and "vested interests" indeed, the whole matter of inherent title to lands and wealth will receive a much-needed airing, and the question of the superiority of the right of the individual by prior possession or purchase over the right of the public to use the same for public necessity or expediency, will receive more light. If we consider the constitutional right of every man to "run his own business," it is well to remember the qualification, which is—"so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others." No coal operator can under this law make a nuisance of his business or commit acts of aggression, such as closing his mine or committing arson, and the question of the right of the individual by prior possession or purchase over the right of the public to use the same for public necessity or expediency, will receive more light. 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## The Dairy

THE MISSOURI STATE DAIRY MEETING.

We are advised that the program for the 13th annual meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association to be held Nov. 11, 12 and 13, at Columbia, is about completed, and will be in the printer's hands within a few days. With a well-arranged program and an ideal location for the convention it only remains for the individual members to make a successful and instructive session by a full attendance. Every dairy farmer in grand old Missouri, whether milk shipper, retailer, creamery patron or butter maker, will reap a benefit by going to Columbia in November, and as the boys say: "He will have the time of his life."

**REARING CALVES ON MILK SUBSTITUTE.**

A short time since we published a series of articles written by Prof. C. H. Eckles, who occupies the chair of Dairy Husbandry in the Missouri Agricultural College, in which the author pointed out the advantages of raising calves for dairy purposes on skim milk. It has taken much talk and "showing" to wean the old-time dairymen away from the notion of "whole-milk calves," and it is now pretty generally accepted as good gospel that skim milk is superior to whole milk for the rearing of calves whose ultimate degree of usefulness is to be measured by performances at the pail.

comes now a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Agricultural College and Experiment Station with the propaganda that—

1. There is little difficulty in raising prime dairy calves without milk after they are two weeks old.

2. The cost of raising calves on a milk substitute up to the time they can be put upon hay and grain ration, or when they are between three and four months of age, need not exceed \$10, exclusive of care.

3. Calves from high-class, well-bred dairy stock, when raised in this way, are worth much more than they cost, and afford the only means by which a milk dairymen can raise his herd to a high standard of excellence.

Without devoting too much space to this very interesting document, we suggest that its chief value will be for the milk shipper; the creamery patron and butter making farmer preferring to utilize their skim milk in the rearing of calves as indicated by Prof. Eckles. To those who live in thickly settled districts where the shipping of milk to cities is general, or to the dairymen who would prefer to devote his skim milk to other than calf feeding, such as cheese, pie, feeding, etc., we suggest that a postal card to Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College P. O., Penn., will be a request for Bulletin No. 60, will well repay the effort and time expended in studying this phase of calf husbandry.

The following mixture is the calf meal upon which the successful rearing of dairy calves is based:

Wheat flour, 2 cents a pound ..... 30  
Cocoanut meal, 1½ cents a pound ..... 35  
Nutrilm, 10 cents a pound ..... 30  
Lime meal, 1½ cents a pound ..... 10  
Dried blood, 30 cents a pound ..... 10

One pound of the mixture is added to six pounds of hot water and after stirring a few moments, allowed to cool to 100 degrees F. when it is fed, either out of a pail or from a calf feeder. The change from whole milk to this substitute is gradual, depending on how the animal thrives. A week generally being ample time to change to the complete ration of calf meal.

For six weeks two pounds per day, and after that two and a half will suffice up to the time the calf is weaned. The cost of the meal is about 3½ cents per pound, and at this rate the cost for 100 days would be about \$7, exclusive of the other grain and the hay the calf would eat.

**NECESSITIES IN DAIRYING.**

IV.  
FEED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Next to the cow is her feed, and on this point many farmers are shipwrecked in dairying. While there are isolated cases where farmers overfeed, the rule is to underfeed, and there are many who feed enough, but the feed is of such a nature that it does not furnish the proper and necessary constituents needed by the cow in the elaboration of milk. But this criticism refers to forage or roughness, rather than grain ration, which will be noted later on.

Fortunately for the farmer, a cow is constituted and provided by nature with machinery for working over and converting into milk large quantities of crude material and requires less grain in proportion to roughness consumed than any other animal. Hence the farmer needs and must prepare plenty of roughness. And right here we come to a nice point in dairy farming. As the by-products of the farm can be utilized for this purpose on the Buckeye Dairy Farm, with the exception of from 12 to 18 acres of cow peas, the dairy herd is fed exclusively on by-products, and the great bulk of roughage is corn fodder, cared for in the best possible manner.

At the risk of being called an old fogey and a back number, I want to notice what I call a fact, that is being worked by a few men seeking notoriety, and the manufacturers of silos and silage machinery, for the money there is in it. Now do not understand that I am opposed to the silo. There are places and conditions where they are a necessity to successful dairying, but in a state or

### Pain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I have now completely got rid of the pain. I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAN, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills**

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

community where corn fodder and other by-products are allowed to waste by thousands of acres, as is the case in and through the great corn belt, the silo has no place, and as it rule farmers would have as much use for a silo as a cat would have for two tails.

In the eastern and central states, where intensive farming is practiced on dear land and small farms, the silo becomes a necessity, especially to the dairy farmer.

Reading after and listening to addresses by silo advocates, farmers often get a wrong impression as to the value of the silo and silage. They often get the impression that forage put into a silo is transformed mysteriously into a balanced ration, and that feed put into a silo becomes more valuable by this treatment.

Now, this is not the fact; the silo only saves or preserves a greater part of the original feeding value of the material so treated, and it has been prac-

tically demonstrated that by-products can be handled in such a way outside the silo by any person who will take the pains to do so, as to lose but little more of their feeding value than is lost in preserving the feed in a silo. And if our friends who are so enthusiastic over the silo will work half as hard in teaching farmers of the corn belt to save their by-products they will be erecting their own monuments and future generations will rise up and call them blots.

We have been following closely the reports of canvassers made by representatives of one of our leading dairy journals for the express purpose of finding out what farmers are feeding, how they feed and the net results. And while these investigations have been made in the more eastern states, where the silo is at home, I have seen but very few statements where silage was fed where the profits were greater than those of our Buckeye herd fed on the kind of feed that every farmer can have if he wills, whether he lies in Kansas, Missouri or in some eastern state, and that feed largely the by-products of the farm.

That which we grow for seed is planted in hills and cultivated. We use about the same amount of seed per acre as if we were going to grow it for making syrup, and then cut it with the corn harvester and allow the bundles to lie on the ground a few days until the blades are well dried. We then top it with knives to remove the seed, and put it up in large shocks and leave it until the approach of winter, with which time it is thoroughly cured and we can pack it closely in our large mows. The Galloway made the largest gain of any one of the lot, his gain being eight hundred and thirty-three and two-thirds pounds and his live weight being 1,300 pounds. There was less tallow in his carcass than there was in the 1,600-pound Shorthorn. If it was possible for the Galloway steer to stand second to none in 1892, win junior championship in 1900 in car lots at the International at Chicago, and sell in carload lots at the Royal Cattle Show at Kansas City \$140 higher than any other breed sold during the year 1900, what are his possibilities in the future? The past year has been of great importance to the Galloway interest of the American continent. Our breeders have shaken off the lethargy that seemed to surround them and have awakened to the fact that the best is none too good.

The fact is clearly shown by the number of importations made of Galloway cattle in the past two years, more Galloway being imported during that time than had been in the past ten years. We have firm faith in the pure-bred Galloway cattle, and strong confidence in grade Galloway cattle, and it is possible for any painstaking to be prosperous and an equally deserving farmer or feeder successful.

In firmly asserting my preference for this breed and earnestly pushing their claims for superiority, I do not ignore the fact that there are grand qualities in all the beef breeds and that pure blood is an scrupulously to be praised and admired as the scrub to be persistently fought.

How many times in recent years in discussing the merits of the various beef breeds have we heard a statement sometimes like this: "Yes, the Herefords are the best cattle on the range, but on our farms the Blackies and Shorthorns seem to be popular." This statement is always made by a Hereford ranchman or by some one that is simply guessing at the mark.

The characteristics of the Galloway on our farms in which is called the great corn belt are as follows: First, they are always on the hunt for something to eat, no matter what the conditions of the weather are. Second, they, as sires, are very prepotent; no matter what the dam is, the get will be hornless, and nine-tenths of them will be black. This being the case they are better sellers and are always sought after by breeders.

The one great and only reason that our ranches have not more Galloways on them is, there are not enough bulls to supply the demand, as the ranchman always buys in carload lots, and our breeders are scattered all over the United States and Canada. The expense of getting them in carload lots is so great it should cost more when the breeders are close together, or one breeder has a full carload. It is yet possible for the Galloway to gain supremacy on the range. The Galloway is wonderfully hardy, for its lung powers are great and its coat a magnificent robe of long, black hair, which has taken the place of the buffalo robe in the markets of the world. It has a fearless independent mind, yet it is a docile animal and satisfactory to handle. By reason of its polled character, its robust health and good keeping qualities, it is excellent, and always commands a premium in the markets. It is yet possible for the Galloway to gain higher honors and greater achievements. Their prepotency is wanted, their beef is wanted, their hides are wanted, they are needed for ranch and cultivated fields alike, and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get these six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fall I don't expect a penny from you.

I simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 555, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Perhaps the best way to ventilate the cellar is by means of the sub-earth air duct. This consists of an underground passage 100 to 150 feet in length, one end opening into the bottom of the cellar and the other to the outer air. This air duct must not be less than 15 inches in diameter, while 18 inches is much better, and it is usually made of glazed sewer pipe.

The inlet from the fresh air must be at a good distance from the stable or any other source of foul odors.

When this system of ventilation and cooling is used, the room above the cellar should have a ventilator shaft at the top, and the sides should be so close that all the air which enters will be drawn in from the cellar through the opening for the lift, which should be immediately below the ventilator.—The Homestead.

GROWING AND SAVING BORGHUM.

This is my tenth year in growing sorghum for stock, but the eighth in attempting to cure it and save it for winter. Wälde F. Brown, in Breeders' Gazette. At first I did not believe it possible to save large sorghum, and it was not until I began growing it quite largely for seed that I learned how to manage it. At first I tried various ways of sowing, using every other drill and using different the only feature they looked at.

A cow may have a largeudder and give a good quality of milk for a short time, but if she has not a good dairy farm, she has not the machinery to keep on filling herudder long enough to make her a profitable cow. More men have been defeated by a largeudder than by anything else about a cow, because that was almost

using every other drill and using different the only feature they looked at.

### POSSIBILITIES OF GALLOWAYS.

As I have been a breeder and interested in Galloway cattle for over fourteen years, I find that the possibilities for the border Blackskins are great. I was induced to start a herd of Galloways. First, because I could do so with less capital than any other breed. Second, because I believed them to be the poor man's friend; that the future was full of promise for them; that being hornless they would be less cruel to another, and when placed in the feed lot would give better results for the amount of feed consumed than any other breed. To demonstrate this fact, I will call attention to a bulletin issued in 1892 by the Iowa Experiment Station. This test was made to determine the value of the improved beef breed over the scrub, in which we find the Shorthorn, Angus and Galloway in selling value and per cent of beef. But

Granite State, Littleton, N. H., Dec. 2, 3.

Minnesota, St. Paul, Dec. 5, 12.

New York, Jamestown, Dec. 9, 12.

Pennsylvania Dairy Union, Harrisburg, Dec. 9, 11.

East Pennsylvania Creamery, Philadelphia (?) Jan. 3.

Vermont, Rutland, Jan. 6, 8.

Illinois, Urbana, Jan. 6, 8.

Wisconsin Cheesemakers, Milwaukee, Jan. 7, 8.

Michigan —, Feb. 5, 6.

Wisconsin Dairymen, Fond du Lac, Feb. 11, 12.

Buff-Jersey's latest book on Farm Stock and Dairy Work in full of practical things for the farmer, now to be had at \$1.00 each. It gives the value, size, color, variety and when to grow. Swine, poultry and other subjects fully treated. Send for copy. Monmouth, Ill.

FIFTY THOUSAND-ACRE FARM.

A Great Oklahoma Ranch and How It Is Run.

A ranch of 50,000 acres is not considered extra large when the land is stocked with wild, long-horned Texas steers, and there are fences around it, says the New York "Sun." But if 50,000 acres be cut up into fields and fenced in pastures, and the whole placed under one management, it makes a farm worth considering among the many big things of the western country.

In Northern Oklahoma there lies a tract of 50,000 fertile acres, all surrounded by one fence and under one management. It is known as the 101 ranch. George W. Miller & Sons operate the ranch property, the land itself being owned by the Ponca and Otoe tribes of Indians. They pay the Indians \$22,500 annually for the use of this land, \$1.25 an acre for farming land and twenty-five cents an acre for pasture lands.

In the southwest there are many large ranches and farms, but none equals the 101 ranch in extent. The Sherman farm in Western Kansas has under fence about 30,000 acres, and there are pastures in both the Creek and the Osage Indian nations covering sixty or seventy thousand acres, but as a strictly farm ranch the 101 outclasses all of them.

The annual expenses of the ranch are \$75,000. Two hundred men are employed during the busiest seasons, fifty to seventy being employed the year round. The fence line of the ranch is more than 150 miles long. The profits are \$150,000 per annum.

The 101 ranch is so large that half the time the superintendent at headquarters cannot tell where one-third of his employees are working. That is, he could not tell offhand, but by consulting his assistants and using his telephone he would have them located.

The season of hardest work has just ended, and the men are resting after the harvest. The ranch harvested 150,000 bushels of wheat, and a like amount of corn this summer. There were 8,000 acres in wheat and 3,000 acres sown in corn.

The wheat is sold in the Kansas City market at from 60 to 65 cents a bushel.

The profit from wheat alone this year has been more than \$40,000.

Joseph Miller, once a bank president, is manager of the business affairs of the ranch. He employs experts in every department. The wheat and corn fields are managed by an expert farmer, the cattle are bought and sold by an expert stock salesman. There is even an expert broiler butcher or two-to-three to attend to the breaking of young mules brought upon the ranch to do the farm work.

The 101 ranch is conducted so that nothing goes to waste, and every acre of ground is utilized. There is a system for the management of each department.

The system of wheat producing on the 101 ranch has been widely copied throughout the southwest, and has been the foundation of excellent yields in many parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. It is so effective that the ranch has produced forty bushels of wheat to the acre, while neighboring farmers have raised less than fifteen.

The average yield is eighteen bushels to the acre.

The characteristics of the Galloway on our farms in which is called the great corn belt are as follows: First, they are always on the hunt for something to eat, no matter what the conditions of the weather are. Second, they, as sires, are very prepotent; no matter what the dam is, the get will be hornless, and nine-tenths of them will be black. This being the case they are better sellers and are always sought after by breeders.

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## Horticulture

### HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

**ABOUT SAMPLE GRAFTS.**—It has been my pleasant duty to mail a good many packages of late, containing sample buds and grafts, to the readers of the *RURAL WORLD*. To those receiving same I would say that buds and root grafts need no wax; but all grafts above ground should be well wrapped, care being taken to cover all cut surfaces, not forgetting to put a little on top end of scion if cut. Each sample sent is marked in such a way that the receiver can tell what it is best used for; and in every lot one graft is wrapped with Raffia that he or she may know what the material is like. Twice as much rosin as beeswax and twice as much beeswax as tallow melted together makes a good grafting wax. This may be applied with a brush while warm, or pulled into sticks like molasses candy and applied with thumb and finger.

**WILD GOOSE PLUM CONFUSION.**—It is not infrequent to hear of someone having Wild Goose plum trees that never bear, while others having the same variety, under same conditions, set fruit regularly. Now the way I solve this is that Wild Goose and Miner being very similar both in the appearance of fruit and manner of growth, the latter is sometimes substituted for the former, and Miner, being of the nature not to bear alone, causes, when substituted, the Wild Goose confusion.

**STRAWBERRY NOTES.**—By this time the rows should be filled out from full one end to the other. Our frequent rains have been favorable for filling out gaps with plants from parts of the rows where there were plants to spare. The bed should now be perfectly free from weeds, and right here let me say that one of the worst weeds in a strawberry patch is the strawberry plant. By this I mean that rows should be kept narrow and that plants should not stand closer than four inches apart. If thinking is necessary it should be done now, before the mulch goes on. Also, if you wish to set a new bed next spring with plants taken from along the sides of wide rows, take the plants up this fall and set them close together in a little bed to themselves. Not only is such a practice an advantage to the ornamental and plant the pecan where shade is wanted? In the fall of the year, when sunshine is no longer disagreeable, the trees will come in with their bountiful cargoes of delicious nuts that will be a source of both pleasure and profit.

In forest planting, why should the pecan be overlooked? Being of the same genus as the hickory, its wood is useful for all purposes to which the hickory is applied.

Aside from its great value as a nut producer, the pecan, as a timber tree, is worthy of consideration by all advocates of forestry. The stalks make a pretty good mulch, whether shredded. If not shredded the stalks should be placed lengthwise between rows and on the rows thinly, so as not to smother the plants.

The culture of the pecan is just beginning to attract the attention of people generally, but, from present indications, it will not be long until it will develop into one of the most important industries in the line of horticulture. The hardness and productiveness of the tree, together with the great age to which it attains, render it especially desirable to persons who are seeking permanent, as well as profitable, investments.

The profits from large pecan trees are almost fabulous—as much as one hundred dollars' worth of nuts sometimes being obtained in a season from a single tree. For large returns from small investments I do not know anything more promising than pecan groves.

"There are now more reasons for general tree planting in all parts of the country than ever existed before, and we may expect that they will be headed to a very great extent." Do not overlook the pecan.

E. W. PEEK.  
Hartwell, Ga.

have as first cost \$2.10 a barrel, a sum many of the speculators declare they will not bring.

Most of the Southern cities, hood-winked for years by the size and color of the Ben Davis, are realising at last that there are much better apples and the consumers are willing to pay more for them, and this variety is gradually but surely finding its proper level of value. Nurserymen everywhere should prepare for the future through smaller supplies of the much lauded Ben Davis, and far more of the better sorts.

The agricultural journals should also give timely warning to their readers—the fruit growers, to the nursery trade and others interested—and inform them that public taste is improving, that the Ben Davis is doomed, and even for commercial purposes fast losing caste. The only hope in the future for the Ben Davis is in short crops or great scarcity of apples—when nothing better can be had.

P. M. KIELY.  
St. Louis, Oct. 14, 1902.

### DO NOT OVERLOOK THE PECAN.

**Editor RURAL WORLD:** In an article recently published in "Forest and Stream" attention is called to the increased destruction of our woodlands on account of the scarcity of coal. It is also noted, with regret, that even beautiful shade trees, in large numbers, are sacrificed—converted into fuel.

The Atlanta "Journal," in commenting on this distressing condition, says: "The only comfort that the intelligent citizen can take from this situation is that it may prove a blessing in disguise by arousing the people to the wisdom and the necessity of planting new forests and giving better attention to the old ones. There is in this condition also a hint of the possible profit that may accrue from tree planting where conditions like those we now endure may arise in the future."

The lesson to be learned from the situation is to plant trees, and among the kinds suitable for general planting over a wide area of our country none can be recommended more highly than the pecan. Also, if you wish to set a new bed next spring with plants taken from along the sides of wide rows, take the plants up this fall and set them close together in a little bed to themselves. Not only is such a practice an advantage to the ornamental and plant the pecan where shade is wanted? In the fall of the year, when sunshine is no longer disagreeable, the trees will come in with their bountiful cargoes of delicious nuts that will be a source of both pleasure and profit.

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E. W. PEEK.  
Hartwell, Ga.

### TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.

Please give me the best receipt for keeping cider sweet. W. D. L. Allen, N. J.

[The usual preservative employed by cider makers is salicylic acid, thoroughly dissolved and mixed. We can't say that we approve of such anti-septics, as whatever will stop fermentation in cider will, if taken in sufficient quantities, stop digestion (which is a kind of fermentation) in the stomach. Probably, if one drinks only a little, the effect is not markedly deleterious. The later in the fall the cider is made, the better it will keep. For our own use we should be inclined to prefer the following method, employed successfully by one of our correspondents, though in this case the cider contains alcohol: "Let the cider ferment until sufficiently acid to suit the taste; then bottle in champagne bottles of one quart each, putting one raisin and one clove in each bottle; cork

tight, wire securely, keep in cool cellar, and in three months it will be fit for use. Care must be exercised when opening it to let the gas escape gradually, or your bottle will be emptied all over the room. It makes a drink superior to champagne, and does not make the hair pull after using. More than one raisin put in will burst any bottle made."—Country Gentleman.

### SETTING APPLE AND PEACH TREES TOGETHER.

Of all the fruit trees that grow the peach will outdo the rest in production and in making good returns; but before we set out an orchard let us consider a few things, says the "Epitomist."

In the first place the peach must be cultivated as carefully as corn, and must not be left standing in sod if good crops are obtained. You will bear many a peach tree that bears every year, and is in sod to boot. But let me say that the elements at the back door receives is different from that in the orchard. While at the back door it gets the very best of fertilisers, in an orchard the sod will starve it to death.

There are theories as to planting an orchard that at first sound reasonable. These men advocating the practice of setting apple and peach trees together study the growth of these two trees. For the first six years the peach will almost double the apple, but at that age the peach has commenced to bear and its growth is much retarded, while at six the apple is only just in good condition to grow. At twelve years, when the peach is bearing, the apple has outgrown it and is taking the substance from the soil that the peach is most in need of, as well as shutting out the sunlight that is so needed for good fruit. The average life of the peach tree is from eighteen to twenty years. Good reasoning will show that every year from twelve until its usefulness expires that its chances to bear a full crop and good quality are much retarded, as the apple is getting a better growth every year, and they will find by close observation that they have lost fully one-third of the fruit it should have borne in its lifetime. Therefore I would say when you want an orchard of peaches plant peaches alone and give them plenty of room—30x30 is not too far with proper care and in most climates in a reasonable latitude, you will be well paid for your trouble.

### VINEGAR.

Wind-fall apples will make good vinegar if gathered up and run through a cider mill and then the juice is obtained allowed to ferment. The riper the apples the stronger the vinegar they will make.

If the apples are very green, a little sugar added to the cider before fermentation sets in will improve the quality of the vinegar very much. The cider should be placed in wooden or earthen vessels and set in the sun until fermentation has run its course. Then it can be stored in the cellar or other convenient place for use. Wind-fall apples in the Experiment Station orchard at Stillwater, Okla., were gathered July 31 and made into cider. These apples made an average of two and one-half gallons of cider per keg hoop, named to a piece of iron hoop, which makes a little round nest for the bees to cluster in. Then spread over this a new sheet of Indian head muslin cut large enough to reach over the hive, then, when the cap is shut down, stretch the breath from the bees will cause dampness and during a cold snap, freeze hard. If this is followed by a thaw, the ice melts run down and the bees are wet. If this condition is followed by freezing weather, the bees will be frozen in a cluster and the colony ruined.

Winds are so penetrating bees should be protected in some way, either by a high, close fence, buildings, or protection made with corn fodder or straw. Bees can stand a low degree of temperature if they are only dry.

Mrs. L. HARRISON.

**PROPERTIES OF AN APPLE.**

An apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The "Rural Californian" says this phosphorus is admirably adapted for the renewing of the essential nervous matter. The old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt that they were growing old and feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body as well.

The acid of the apple is also of signal use for men of sedentary habits whose livers are sluggish in action. These acids serve to eliminate from the body noxious matter which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about joint or skin eruptions and other ill-defined troubles.

The ancient habit of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes is based on scientific reasons.

The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralise any excess of fatty matter engendered by eating too much meat. Fresh fruits, such as the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish activity in the stomach rather than provoke it.

Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, and which tend to counteract acidity.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes. Besides these medicinal qualities of the apple, it has great virtue for local applications. The paring of an

apple cut somewhat thick is an ancient remedy for inflamed eyes, being tied on at night when the patient goes to bed. France, a common remedy for inflamed eyes is an apple poultice, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance.

It is true that there is a great deal of difference of opinion concerning the apple, and its medicinal and food values. This is one of the extremely commendatory views. But that there is truth in it seems undoubted. All who have good digestion seem much benefitted by a free use of raw apples. Those who suffer from such kind of indigestion as is affected by acids seem to be unable to digest raw apples, but anyone can eat them cooked, particularly if they do not use too much sugar in cooking. Don't depend upon the malic acid neutralising an excess of fatty matter in meat; better not eat an excess of fatty matter; just enough is better, and saves the energy which would have been used for digesting the excess for better work.

### MEDDLING WITH BEES.

Too many amateur bee-keepers consider that their colonies will not do well unless they are continually looked after and their business affairs scrutinised every few days, a writer in "Pacific Homestead" says. No practice is so productive of restlessness and dissatisfaction among the industrious little honey gatherers than constant meddling with the hives. Every time they are disturbed in their labors they become excited, and do not again get down to work for several hours, and often a whole day elapses before they get in their normal state again. This not only causes them to lose time in the honey harvest, but it also cultivates a bad temper. The new hand at the business reads in his handbook or in the columns of the bee-keeping paper that certain things are needed under certain circumstances, and he hastens to put the advice into practice, when it is probable that his colony did not stand in the slightest need of the manipulation suggested. There are numerous methods of discovering when anything is wrong with the bees without opening the hives. These indications should be learned, and when they are present the hives may be investigated and not before. The most successful colonies are those which are manipulated the least, and we know of many profitable bee yards which the owner seldom enters except in swarming time, when honey is to be taken out or queens introduced. Of course, when disease is present, or when some necessary work is to be performed, the keeper should be sufficiently well informed to know the fact and apply the remedy demanded. While damage is done to bees by disturbing them in the summer, we believe, it is much greater when they are meddled with in the winter. The misdirected kindness of the novice will often result in unfitting them to do good work all the next season, and, in many cases, be the cause of the destruction of the entire colony. If they need feeding that should be attended to while the weather is still warm, and they should not be again molested until spring opens.

**CARE IN SELLING EXTRACTED HONEY.**

Since extracted honey was first put on the market, there has been a good many ups and downs in the sale of it, largely in consequence of the manner and care of putting it up, writes a correspondent in Orange Judd Farmer. A few years ago a friend living near by succeeded in building up a very large business in extracting honey, by going to the larger towns, introducing his goods by sample and selling in quart glass fruit cans. By having his goods up to standard he now has a large and paying trade which he has gained through honest goods at honest prices.

Almost any bee-keeper could sell his honey crop, either extracted or comb, in this way if he employs energy and a little business tact. To keep extracted honey, when the price is low on the start (as honey market is never very active before cold weather sets in), is sometimes quite a question. The best way is to seal it while hot in self-sealing jars or bottles. Both extracted and comb honey should be kept in a dry room, and much better if at the same time it is frost proof. When dew or dampness forms on the surface of honey, it is absorbed and in time will cause it to sour and ferment.

Jars and bottles that are used are sometimes too hastily washed and enough water is often left in them to cause this trouble. Quite a large trade uses the jelly tumblers of one-half and one-pound sizes. The tumblers are made honey tight by laying a piece of soft paper under the cover and pressing the lid down firmly. In whatever shape you sell honey, make it look its best and attractive to the eye. Get private buyers if possible. Make your goods so neat that your customers will remain with you. Use an attractive label.

**ALSIKE CLOVER FOR HONEY AND FOR SEED.**

It is a little strange to me that more thought has not been given to alsike clover by the bee-keepers of this or other lands," says a writer in "Canadian Bee Journal." We find frequent mention of alsike (which many fear will too soon be of little use to bee-keepers, simply because the growers thereof are becoming wiser in their generation and are cutting it much earlier than formerly), but not mention of alsike.

As a honey plant it certainly takes a prominent place, usually secreting a good supply of nectar which our pets can easily reach. I say "usually" because in this locality at least one season they did not. I could not understand it. The weather seemed favorable and never so many blossoms, and a field within a quarter of a mile of the home apriary, yet not a bee could be found there. The perfume wafted on the breeze from this field was very fragrant, and we could smell it for a long distance when on the windward side. Not sufficient alsike is grown in this neighborhood, however, so I cannot speak much from seeing it, but only from passing through some places where much of it is grown. I visited a bee-keeper, Mr. Joseph Marks, northeast of Toronto, last year. Mr. Marks manages the bees, and his son looks after the farm. It was from the latter that my eyes were opened to the great profit on alsike when grown for seed, apart from its value as a honey plant. In the year 1900 he grew some thirty acres and made \$600 out of the seed alone. Last year he had at that time thirty-five acres in his barn and he expected to make some \$1,200 out of it besides the hay. The latter is not worth as much as if cut earlier, but certainly is as good as straw. I was not surprised when told that he quickly paid off the mortgage—good land could be bought and paid for in one season from alsike seed alone. It seemed to me that there is more money in it than in bees, and the beauty of it is when a bee-keeper grows it he has a decided advantage over those who have no bees—for the bees help the alsike and the alsike helps the bees. Four bushels to the acre I am told is a fair yield, but where bees are plentiful five bushels in nearer it. There is another thing I cannot understand, how or why it is that the demand is so great and the price so high for this seed. I have been told that considerable is exported to England. There is one pleasing feature about it, which is, that those who grow it are not slow to see the value of bees in se-

curing a good crop of seed. A friend some five miles inland is about to sow it for seed, and I was quite encouraged the other day by him saying: "I wish you would bring out some of your bees to my place." In these days of lawsuits and threatenings it is quite refreshing to have people talk after this fashion.

There is one thing I observed, that bee-keepers near these alsike fields get lots of honey. Talk about sweet clover or catnip and such and, but I think they are not in it alongside of alsike when grown for seed, and if I had more land I would put it to the test. There is considerable grown around Cannington, and as consequence good returns there from the bees. Apart from the honey what crop is there grown, with as little trouble as alsike, that will give from \$30 to \$35 per acre besides the hay? The bee-keeper who farms and does not grow alsike behind the times in my opinion.

### What a Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Did

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of Colman's Rural World May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD the case of Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., Lyons, Minn., is one of the very severest of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and finally was able to leave my bed, but was left with a very weak and feeble body. My water at times look very like coffee. I could not sleep little at a time, and then only after suffering for a long time. I was so weak and feeble that I had no strength and was all run down. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, but my liver was. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lyons, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I did so. Inside of three days commenced to get well. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the end of a week I was entirely cured. My strength returned, and to-day I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is therefore all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

We often see a friend, a relative, or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness, or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The Effect of the Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root.

"Having heard that you could procure a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, I wrote to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and it was promptly sent. I was so pleased after receiving it that I have since ordered a dozen bottles. I have had the same results with all of them.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy. Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say to that you read this generous offer in the COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name



**Horseman**

A German horse dealer started a Russian bred mare in a race, and represented that she was bred in Germany. He was caught, tried, convicted, sentenced to one year in prison at hard labor and deprived of his civil rights for three years after completing his prison sentence.

Little Squaw, the western pacer, at Lexington, Ky., last week defeated a large field of horses that had gone through the Grand Circuit and won much money. Among them were Prince Direct, Riley B. Darrel, Major Muscovite, Daphne Dallas, Fannie Dillard, Don Ryley, Sir Alcantara and Earl Wilkes. Little Squaw was foaled in 1898 by Kewance Boy, dam (dam of Kewance Girl, 2:18%). by Walter.

Abel 3399, who recently broke his leg at the farm of W. W. Estill, near Lexington, Ky., while playing and had to be killed to prevent suffering, was foaled in 1895 by Advertiser; dam Beautiful Bell, by The Moon grandam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief. He was bred at the Palo Alto Stock Farm and took a record of 2:23 as a yearling. A strange fatality has followed the sons of Beautiful Bell—Bell Boy, 2:18%; St. Bell, 2:20%; Electric Bell; Bell, 2:18%, and Adbell, all being dead.

A new idea. There have been special races for stallions heretofore, but who ever heard of a free-for-all for mares? Well, you can hear of one now, for wonders never cease. It is now reported that Memphis will give race open to all pacing mares, and that it is expected that Mazzette, 2:04%; Edith W., 2:06; Fanny Dillard, 2:05%; Twinkle, 2:06; Terrace Queen, 2:06; Little Squaw, 2:06; Darrel, 2:05%; Daphne Dallas, 2:07, and Lottie Smart, 2:07% will be starters. It ought to be a great race if these horses are brought together.

It is a good plan to keep harness well oiled, as it will make it wear longer and keep it soft and pliable and much more easily handled. Soft, well-oiled harness will stand more pulling than a set that has not been oiled. It takes the life and toughness out of the leather to use it without oiling. The cost of the oil and the work of applying it will be saved many times by the harness lasting longer and the saving in repairs. The harness can be oiled some wet day when little else can be done, and the time consumed in doing it will hardly be missed.

A colt may be developed without being overworked—that is, he may be given lessons to find out what is in him, says "Spirit of the West." This may be done without injury, and sometimes with great benefit. A colt, however, should not be put to the frightful strain of a contest on the track before its bones and muscles are developed and before its system is in proper condition to endure the ordeal. To spur them on in the furious effort of a hard-fought race, with bodies unformed and nerves and sinews unseasoned and immature, is never to be commended.

Some drivers are better to be born lucky than rich. Mr. Woodin, a copper king of Boston, who owns Nella Jay (winner of the Kentucky Futurity), gave Driver Fred McKey the whole \$10,000 first money. Besides that Mr. Woodin, after the race was won, snatched a diamond horseshoe from his scarf and thrusting it into McKey's tie, said: "Here is a little keepsake for you, my boy, that you may remember me as a man who loves the sport for the sport's sake, rather than for the money consideration attending a victory." It pays sometimes to be good, or rather to be a successful driver for a good game man.

Onward Silver, the great chestnut son of Onward and Sylvie, Meld, went two miles over the Kentucky Breeders' Association track last week in 4:29%, breaking the American two-mile record of 4:32, made by Greenlander in 1888. Hude was in the sulky and Onward Silver had a running mate. When the first mile was reeled off in 2:14 flat, a burst of excitement swept over the great crowd in attendance. When he began the last quarter with only three minutes and fifty-five seconds consumed, excitement became intense. He had scarcely passed under the wire before the record time was posted and round after round of cheers followed. J. L. Pruden of Bardstown, Ky., owns the horse.

## TROTTING AT LEXINGTON, KY.

During the nine days of the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington, Ky., last week, forty races were trotted and paced, and sixty-one stables divided between them the \$73,255 hung up. The lucky winning owners won amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$75. Nella Jay, by her victory in the 3-year-old division of the Futurity stake, won for her owner George R. Woodin, \$10,000, putting the Boston man at the head of the list. Of the drivers, Scott Hudson leads, with seven races won. Frank Carter being next on the list with four to his credit. A McDonald, J. Gahagan and E. E. Smathers each drove three winners, and Ed Geers, Ed Benyon and Fred Keyes two each. Dr. Strong and Chase were the only horses to win three races, the latter's performance being the most creditable, as all the events he won were stakes. St. Albert S. paced the fastest mile during the meeting, 2:09%, while the fastest heat trotted in any race was 2:07%, scored by Prince of Orange in the third heat of the Transylvania.

George P. Woodin, Boston ..... \$10,000  
Hudson & Gatcomb, Lexington ..... 9,775  
Geers, East Aurora, N. Y. ..... 4,800  
Walnut Hall Farm, Lexington ..... 4,700  
A. McDonald, New York ..... 3,425  
Douglas Thomas, Paris, Ky. ..... 3,000  
F. Cares, Detroit, Mich. ..... 2,650  
Millard Sanders ..... 2,000  
W. Foote ..... 1,750  
Charles Marvin ..... 1,750  
E. E. Smathers (George Spear, driver) ..... 1,550  
J. Gahagan ..... 1,500  
L. McDonald ..... 1,425  
W. W. Williams ..... 1,300  
Ben Walker ..... 1,250  
W. Dickerson ..... 1,100  
Myron McHenry ..... 1,000  
F. Keyes ..... 1,200  
Ben Kenney ..... 1,000  
W. Gorstine ..... 900  
C. Lyons ..... 900  
Maxine ..... 900

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**  
The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all blisters and sores. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERIES OR FRICTION. Impossible to produce scar or Membrane. Every bottle sold contains 1 oz. per fl. oz. \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. See for yourself at your druggist's.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

man, is now in Texas with some of the string.

Chris Steinbach of Joplin, Mo., has sold his broodmare Allens, by El Mahdi, and her weanling filly, by Allercyne, 2:17%, to H. C. Cole of Carterville, Mo. Allens will be bred to Kankakee. The unusually wet season may account for the extreme speed shown this season, and it probably accounts for some of the strings not holding form better. It is useless to try to put in the work between showers that should be given regularly and daily. Too little will usually pay out better than too much work.

Chancy M. Summers, owner of Youbet, 2:07, promised early in the season to start the horses at Knel's Park, and at Pekin, Ill. Both meetings came off on the same date, and Youbet was at Pekin, and his owner started the horses at Carthage, Mo.

The coming week is Memphis, and it is

## COL. ROBT. L. HARRIMAN.

We present our readers this week with a likeness of one of Missouri's best auctioneers, Col. R. L. Harriman of Bunceton, Mo. With the improvement of thoroughbred live stock of all kinds in the west, has come an increased demand for the services of competent and up-to-date live-stock auctioneers. Col. Harriman is one who seems to be especially adapted and peculiarly fitted for this work. He has been prominently identified with live-stock interests for more than 20 years, having been a successful breeder and handler of thoroughbred horses, cattle and hogs, as well as an extensive exhibitor at the leading fairs. The foundation work of his profession has been laid deep and wide. The thorough knowledge of live stock and the splendid judgment he has acquired in all these years seem to have fitted him for the work of a live-

**Soft Harness**

You can make your harness as soft as a dove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA HARNESS OIL. It makes leather supple and lengthens its life—makes leather twice as long as it ordinarily would.  
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy boiled oil, especially good for leather in wild and the weather.  
Made everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

through his thoroughbred son, Saxe Weimer. This daughter of Johnson's Copperbottom and Saxe Weimer that produced Ben Franklin had quite a local reputation as a pacer.

(To Be Continued.)

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gambault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

**ROD AND GUN**

"Hunting and Fishing in the South" is the title of a book descriptive of the best localities—in the south for game and fish. It is handsomely gotten up, and contains, in addition, illustrations of hunting and fishing scenes, the game laws of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, states through which the Southern railway system extends. The book will be forwarded to any address on receipt of 2-cent stamp. Application should be sent to J. N. Stover, city passenger agent, 719 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

"Within the states lying between Delaware and the Gulf of Mexico, and extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi river, hunting and fishing are twin sports under ideal conditions and perfect surroundings. No other section of the United States equals this in the threefold attractiveness of climate, scenery and accessibility. The fall and winter temperature of these states is most delightful. 'Roughing it' has no terrors, but rather appeals to the sportsman who visits these fields, forests and streams. Outdoor life in this region is a pleasure in itself, by virtue of the balmy air and its uniform mildness. Heavy clothing, extra wraps and the bulkier impediments required in more northern regions are, therefore, unnecessary, and may be dispensed with. But camping is not here a necessity, in case the visitor prefers the comforts of civilization. Throughout this entire region are thickly scattered towns, villages and hamlets where the finest of southern hospitality is obtainable. The cost of living is moderate, excellent guides abound, and game and fish are plentiful, not far to seek, nor difficult to secure. Great air is the extent of this attractive region, its diversity of mountain, lake, field, forest, river and seashore is everywhere compassed within narrow limits, so that distances are not great nor travel excessive. One may thus live amid the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization, and within the range of an hour's ride reach the very heart of the wildwood."

"Of the best game birds found in the United States these southern wilds are more than full. Quail, fat and of a succulent flavor unknown among their brethren of the north, abound in all these states. Partridge and woodcock are plentiful, while English snipe and pheasants, wild turkeys, rabbits, squirrels, foxes and other small game are found in all the uplands. Deer roam in some sections, and an occasional bear can sometimes be discovered among the more unrefined mountain fastnesses. Along the seashore ducks, geese and all varieties of water fowl are to be seen at their fatest and best. Off shore the finest salt water food fish are procurable, of large size and excellent quality. Within the rivers, the lakes and the mountain streams lurk the deer, bass and other game fish native to these waters or periodically stocked therein for the benefit of anglers. Rest assured, whether you hunt or fish, you will find in this region every facility for your favorite sport, in a land of ethereal mildness, of charming scenery and of unrivaled accessibility."

"As for George Wilkes, his exploits are as firmly interwoven in the turf history of the past twenty years, that it is needless to refer to them at any great length here; it will suffice to say that he won upwards of \$50,000 in matches alone and defeated all the brilliant lights of his day."

"Orward possessed a very rugged constitution and a remarkably pleasant disposition, two very important qualities in the past rich for my blood, being especially designed and intended for the use of Director Morgan, Jack Gates and other 'coal barons' of the effects east. The 'penalty' for a ride to New York on this 'row of wagons' is \$8 excess fare over the regular first-class rates. I was not in such a thundering hurry, any way. On my return trip I spent four days in Chicago and was glad to get out of its clangor and din and seek the quiet of my life again. I made the trip west from Chicago to Fort Madison, Iowa, on the 'local' passenger, just for the pleasure of a good long talk with Conductor Sep Simon. I went up with him on the fast mail, and found him an old army man and a jolly, wide awake, up-to-date horseman as well. His 'hang out' is 170 La Salle street, Aurora, Ill., but has a regular run over the Santa Fe, out of Duran station, to Fort Madison, Iowa, and doubling back. He is a brother New Yorker of yours, Governor, from the northern and eastern line of the state. Knows all the 'old-time' horsemen and horses of that section, and can talk horse to a finish, down to date. Should any visiting horsemen happen into Aurora when Sep Simon is 'off duty,' just ask for 'Raney,' and the people will fill over themselves to him up for them."

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**Home Circle**Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
GOLDEN DAYS.

Oh, golden days of early youth,  
The days of hope and trust,  
When all the world's aglow with truth.  
And are the baneful rust  
And canker that in later years  
Within the human heart appears.

Oh, blessed time that knoweth not  
The saddest truth of all—  
The world is full of bitter rot  
That makes sweet hope to fall,  
Like blasted fruit upon the earth  
From withered boughs in time of dearth.

The days when hearts were pure and true,  
Untarnished with deceit;  
The days before the mind's e'er knew  
That life hath bitter sweet;  
In all our lives were golden days  
That shone like suns with brilliant rays.

Oh, that each heart might prove the  
truth  
That all of life can be  
As sweet as golden days of youth—  
From vain deceptions free,  
And filled with love and truth instead.  
From shining trees to hoary head.

WALTER S. WHITACRE,  
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
SELF-SOWN VEGETABLES.

Our garden this year has been a perpetual delight and full of interesting surprises. A patch of beans, comprising several varieties, was cleared off to make place for fall turnips. The beans scattered, took root, grew without the least attention, and perfected a crop of green beans equal in every respect to those so carefully planted and cultivated in the spring. The varieties were the long, flat stringless, the broad flat German wax, early Valentine and the bush horticultural cranberry.

The lettuce matured, dropped seed, and, without any thought or care, we had a generous second crop. Radishes also—the Early Breakfast and White Lady Finger—scattered their seeds and gave us a new supply.

Cured parsley, self-sown, covers the bed, growing among the weeds cheerfully as if glad of the opportunity to thrive without assistance.

The most marvelous thing of all is the turnips. Several varieties sown on the 20th of July have matured seed, and those seed are coming up all over the patch. I doubt if any will grow large enough to use, but unless a heavy freeze comes early we may be able to gather a crop from these self-sown plants.

This has been a remarkable year. I never remember to have seen one similar in thirty years' experience in Missouri. Usually August and September are dry months, too often July has little moisture, but this year even to the present time (Oct. 8) vegetation is green and luxuriant. If one were disposed to fault, he might say "Too much rain," but after last year's drought who shall dare to be critical? This year's Thanksgiving should be an unstinted return of thanks to Him who is Lord of the harvest, as well as a time of reunion, feasting and general rejoicing.

MAY MYRTLE.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

LETTER FROM ROSA AUTUMN.

When we write a letter and mail it how little do we think in this life how much good that letter will do to the recipient. Only a letter, but what a world of good it holds. It is a precious treasure, a buoy to a sad or sorrowing or afflicted heart. Just such a letter I received a short time ago. A real balm to a sad heart just out of a severe attack of lung trouble. I often think there is nothing so precious to a lonely, sad heart as a kind letter from a true friend, one you have confidence in to believe is a true friend.

Mothers, if your son is away from home, write him a long letter; tell him how dear he is to his mother's heart, and how much you wish he was at home with you. Then tell him all about home; give him a detailed account of all the little "happenings," things you would hardly think worth relating to him if he were at home. You will find will interest him now that he is away among strangers. Just write it all down so it will occupy his mind for some time. It will do him a world of good. It will make him think of mother and home and draw him to them, and maybe keep him from evil companions. Mothers, never let anything prevent your writing "that letter" that your son is looking for. Oh, don't disappoint him. Oh, no, if you are sick or not able to write "that letter" get some one else to write it for you; never let your son look in vain for the expected letter.

And now a word to that son. Dear boy, whatever else you do, do not neglect to write your mother that she so much wishes to get from you "her darling son." Tell all your plans for the future, and, above all, make her heart glad by telling her how dear she is to you, and that you will be a man, a Christian, for her sake. Write "that letter" to mother. Letters are great and powerful things. Then how careful we should be how we write them.

Edith you are a sensible girl, any one can see by your article in our Home Circle. Let us hear from you often. It will help to occupy your lonely hours in the country home.

Mrs. H. C. I. wish you could see my lovely yard, now full of beautiful roses. "Oh, my, just look at those lovely roses!" is the exclamation of every one as they enter the yard gate.

Dyre, I fear the "button" is a myth, dead in the shell for want of care!

Where, oh, where, is our Ina May? Come to us, Ina, we want you so much.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless this tube is restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Well, I will have to say good-by for this time; I am tired. Love to our dear Home Circle, one and all, editors included.

ROSA AUTUMN.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

A STUDY FOR PARENTS.

I recently had the privilege of entertaining in my home one of the successful poultry fanciers of the Empire State. His poultry had taken prizes in the great poultry shows of Madison Square Garden in New York city, and the sale had brought what were to me fabulous prices. How he grew the birds that outvied others not only in weight, strength, grace and symmetry of form, but in the color and wealth of plumage was a mystery to his competitors. But when his poultry ranch in Jefferson county was visited the secret was out.

It was found that when the chickens were of suitable age the fancier turned them loose in the corn field. There they were left to the care of Mother Hen and Mother Nature. There they found in abundance the food they liked best, the food nature intended for them, bugs, worms, grasshoppers, etc. Thus, with the exercise necessary for securing it, developed the perfection of body, while just enough of sunshine and shadow gave to the plumage many of its rare qualities.

This was the method adopted by which the prizes were won away from the city-bred, city-fed birds that had been grown in "yards" where they had had nothing to do but to stand on one leg, blink at and quarrel with their companions and eat greedily the food brought them by the provider.

Henry Van Dyke prays that he "may never be guilty of tagging a moral to a story." In the discerning wisdom of our editor, the Home Circle occupies the same page with poultry. The fact that the story of the prize poultry is sent to the former, rather than to the latter, reveals to thoughtful parents its moral.

ESENMEIER.

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

A EUROPEAN TOUR.

Possibly there are members of our good Home Circle who, like myself, have never had the good fortune to take a European tour. To these, if there be any, I hope the following narration of a friend's adventures, may afford some entertainment and perhaps information.

I think it wise thing to glean all possible facts about the various modes of travel, especially foreign. While we may never have occasion to put our knowledge into practice, yet the knowledge itself can furnish valuable reinforcement for conversation and a fund for the satisfaction of inquiries.

The young lady of whom I am about to write made her ocean trip in the middle of the June month. But she had begun to make her plans in the winter before. So there was ample time, properly managed, in which to make her arrangements. The problem which was uppermost in her thoughts was the familiar dress problem. It so chanced that this young person was rather practical, and decided to travel with as little baggage as possible. However she was obliged to take a few more articles than she had planned, because visiting friends as well as touring was included in her continental program. She found, on inquiry beforehand, that she was likely to meet with some very cool weather while aboard ship. So this emergency had to be provided against, in addition to any others which might arise.

My friend tells a laughable incident of a woman on the same ship, transporting an immense bag of soda crackers and a box of Mason jars, thinking that the foreign makes were not equal to ours. But the duty on them proved to be almost one-half of their real value. In New York a fixed amount is allowed, under which souvenirs and other articles are immune.

With the accounts of foreign railways and their usages I was not favorably impressed. Each car is divided into compartments of four classes, differing from each other in the elegance of their equipments. In the first-class each compartment is supplied with two sets, opposite each other, and a door on either side. Passengers are cautioned not to look out the door, as it is held non too securely, and there have been many accidents from this source. There is also a law forbidding any one to get out except at the specified side. When one is in the car, the door is slammed and several stations may be passed before there is any evidence of a conductor. If you should happen to want to disembark before he puts in his next appearance you would be in a dilemma.

My friend had such an experience. She was enabled to get out only by pounding the door in order to attract the guard's attention. Whereupon he let her out. Another odd fact is that the only way by which you can tell when your destination is reached, is to know beforehand the time the train gets there. When such a time draws near you may know you are in the right place, as the schedule time is rarely at fault.

Foreign life is certainly improving to an American-born citizen, especially where it teaches deliberateness of purpose and execution, but withal we still believe that "there is no place like home."

HARRIET MARSHALL.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

HOME THOUGHTS.

"The day is cold and dark and dreary; It rains, and the wind is never weary"—

and though it is still early in October it makes one feel that the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year."

It has rained a day and a night with hardly a moment's cessation, and the incessant drip, drip from the eaves has changed from a soothing lullaby to something very monotonous and we can but wish it would cease.

In the meantime to keep up my spirits, I decided to write again to the "Home Circle," as our editor was so kind in his welcome to W. C. T. U.

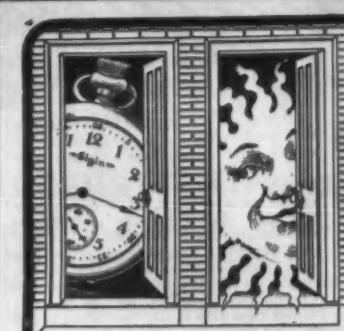
We are glad to welcome "A Country Lass," and hope she will find some girls in her neighborhood to form a club. I wish there might be girls enough to organize a Y. W. C. T. U., then they would stand a chance to be a happy aggregation of cultured people, musicians, scientists and the like. So that one rightly inclined might derive a great deal of benefit from the mere contact aside from their intelligent conversation.

For amusement in daytime, the passengers played shuffle-board, quoits and other games. At night all who wished could devote themselves to the terpsichorean art of ease promenade and listen to the entrancing music. On this particular ship of cultured people, musicians, scientists and the like, So that one rightly inclined might derive a great deal of benefit from the mere contact aside from their intelligent conversation.

At Plymouth, England, the ship's first landing place, our traveler's two companions left her to continue her journey alone, while they "toured" England. But on her arrival in Hamburg relatives acted as cicerones.

It is not my intention to describe exhaustively the various sights beheld and scenes traversed by her, but I shall give merely the outline of her field of travel with, mayhap, a few impressions left in.

As her stay was chiefly in Germany and Switzerland it may be well to say a few words of Heidelberg, first one of the most famous university towns in the world. It is a town gay with students made beautiful by the lovely Rhineish scenery and dignified by its cathedrals and many ruins of old castles, built on the steep sides of rugged hills and on the banks of the Rhine itself. There is one old castle whose owners have permitted it to become partly ruined without attempting to restore it. They still live within, in

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apparent comfort, while the roof and sides are overgrown with rank grasses. At Salzburg is a tunnel cut entirely through a hill, rather than undertake the expense of making a roadway around it. The tunnel is about a block and a half long, the interior being divided into roadways and footpaths, and illuminated with electricity.

Of Cologne it would be impossible to enlarge satisfactorily, because its true realization can only be had after actual sight of the place. The famous cathedral there is larger than anything we could conceive of. Its structure was protracted through centuries, some contributing labor, others money, or the material of which it is built. The doorways are deep and shadowy, their sides studded with statuary, and the doors of massive metal. The pinnacles are almost covered with their innumerable statues giving the peculiar fretted look to the external cathedral.

On the interior the immense columns are formed by the joining of many small ones exquisitely fitted together and producing a delightful effect. The light within the church is very dim, because of the great width of the church and the stained glass in the windows. I feel that this is but a scant description, but I am forced to deal largely with impressions in this. So I shall leave Cologne for the charming little chalet in the Alps, where my friend arrived in the early evening. Desirous of some refreshment she made known her wishes and was provided with small pears as hard as the bread of ingratitude. These being refused, she was thereupon furnished with large, delicious black cherries. She is still wondering why they did not come first.

The expenses for general living abroad are rather cheaper than here, but it is customary to give tips for the slightest services, which we would be glad to render for nothing. Gloves and many small things are quite reasonable, many unique ideas in designing being carried out in boxes for all sorts of articles, porcelains and the like.

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and southwest have been gradually encroached upon by the small farmers who engage in diversified farming, and this cutting up of the ranges into small farms has slowly but surely reduced the numbers of beef cattle and sheep coming to market; add to this the fact that the population of these United States is increasing at the rate of about a million a year, and it is not necessary to shout "trust" when asked why prices of meats are higher. We believe that these higher prices are substantially due to these perfectly natural causes, to the general law of "supply and demand"—an increased demand being met by a steadily decreasing supply; and we further believe that this decrease in supply and increase in demand is practically permanent; there will be fluctuations in prices, no doubt, but the increase will pretty likely be maintained.

Isn't this the poultryman's opportunity?

The hungry multitude is turning to poultry meat and eggs and buying less beef, mutton and pork, and it is "up to us" to see to it that this greater demand is met by a greater supply; fortunately, this greater supply is comparatively easy to build up, and equally fortunately the producing of it means greater profits to poultrymen.

WINTER POULTRY PREPARATIONS.

It is time to be thinking about fixing up poultry houses for the winter. If the house is not comfortable, it is easier and cheaper to make it so than to furnish the extra feed required to keep the hens warm. A log house with a little work will make as comfortable a place for the poultry as any. See that the spaces between logs are well chinked up and daubed, preferably with lime mortar, but stiff clay will do for a few winters. Have the roof tight.

A roof thatched with straw is warm and will last out the winter if boards are placed over it to prevent the winds blowing it off. If possible have both door and window in the south side of the coop. If the house is of boards, more work will be required to make it warm, and if time is an object, building paper is the best you can do for inside finish. It can be put on quickly with laths and nails, and is warm. Don't neglect to prepare a scratching shed, and have it adjoin the roosting house. The shed must be protected by a good roof and three sides by a tight wall, but the south may be open, with only wire fencing to keep the poultry in. Have lots of straw or sawdust for litter and change it often to keep the floor from getting foul. The litter must be kept dry and the feed scattered in it, so the hens will have to scratch for it.—Mrs. T. C. Cummings, Wisconsin.

THE PO



## The Markets

**WHEAT**—By sample, delivered—No. 2 red at 7½c to 7½c W. side; No. 3 red at 6½c to 7½c W. and 6½c to 7½c E. side; No. 4 at 7½c W. and 7½c E. side; rejected at 6½c to 7½c; high no-grade 6c. Hard winter met a better demand; No. 2 at 7½c; No. 3 at 6c for low to 7c for choice; No. 4 at 6c to 6c and 7½c for fancy; No. 2 mixed at 7c.

**COTTON**—No. 2 at 8c and No. 3 at 7½c E. side; No. 2 yellow at 5c and No. 3 at 5c W. side; No. 2 white at 6c W. and No. 3 white at 6c E. side.

**OATS**—No. 2 at 3½c to 3c; No. 3 at 3½c to 3c; No. 4 at 3c to 2½c; no-grade at 2c to 2c; latest hot; No. 3 white at 3½c to 3½c; No. 4 white at 3½c to 2c; no-grade at 2c.

**HAY**—Heavy offerings, 75 cars having arrived, E. side market easy and 5c lower for timothy. Local dealers good buyers and a moderate shipping demand.

**RYE**—No. 2 4c and No. 3 4c.

**BARLEY**—At about 50c/5c.

**FLAXSEED**—At \$1.15.

**BRAN**—Salable E. side basis at 72c/72c in large and 75c in small sizes; mixed feed at 100c to 75c and ships at 85c to 95c.

**STRAW**—Wheat on track, 44½c/45c; rye, 46c for new and 47c for old.

**BUTTER**—Firm. Quotations: Creamery—Extra 24½c; first 22½c; seconds 19½c. Dairy—Extra 19½c; firsts 17½c; grease 15c. Lard-packed—Extra 18½c; firsts 17½c. Country—Choice 15½c; poor to fair 11½c; roll 14½c. Renovated, good, 18½c.

**Eggs**—Current receipts 174c/18c. Receipts, 1,700 local and 554 through; shipped 1,840.

**CHEESE**—Jobbing: Twins at 12½c; singles 12½c; dairies 12½c; Y. A. 12½c; long horn 12½c. Limburger 1½c. Swiss—New York at 13½c; choice old at 16½c; brick 11½c.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Young chickens, 10c; young chickens, 2 lbs. and under, 10½c; old chickens, hens 10c; old roosters 10c. Turkeys 10c for old, 9c for young; good dressing worth more. Ducks 1½c. Geese 7c. Live pigeons and squabs 75c per doz.

**HONEY**—Comb: Dark 16½c; bright amber 12½c; fancy white clover 15½c; Southern in bbls. at 20c/20c; in cans 20c; California can 7½c.

**BEESWAX**—Quiet at 3c per lb. for prime.

**WOOL**—Missouri and Illinois—Choice combing and cloth mixed 13c; braid 16½c; clothing 17½c; burly and clear mixed 18½c; hard burry 10½c; burly 14c; light fine 16½c; heavy fine 12½c; heavy and coarse lamb, 16½c.

**COTTON**—Spot market quiet and unchanged. Ordinary, 6-13½c; good ordinary, 7-16c; low middling, 7½c; middling, 8c; good middling, 8½c; middling fair, 9c; tinges and stains, 9½c-% off white.

**GRAPES**—Climax baskets: Concords, Michigan and Ohio 16½c; New York Concord 16½c; pony Delaware 9½c; Niagara 9½c.

**PEACHES**—Michigan bush, baskets at 50c/50c, according to condition; ½-bu. basket at 35c/35c; 5-basket crates at 300c/300c, and 1-½-bu. basket at 120c/120c.

**APPLES**—Per bbl, fancy and high-colored at 20c/25c; choice at 11.60/11.75; good at 11.25/11.50 and cutter at 7½c/8.41, according to variety. Bulk of sales \$1.25/1.15. Ben Davis 11c/11.75; Genetines \$1.20/1.25.

**CRAB APPLES**—Michigan Hyslop at 25c a bbl.

**GRANADES**—New Cape Cod, 40c 65c per bbl.

**POTATOES**—Home-grown early Ohio at 25c/30c for bottom and 35c/40c for family flour; best straw; northern on trk, offered at 20c/25c for rough to 35c/42c for choice in bulk doz. Bushbank 45c/47c.

**ONIONS**—Northern at 40c for Weatherfield and 55c for red globe; North Missouri at 35c/40c, according to condition.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Yellow at 60c; queen at 40c/50c; Bermuda, 40c, and red Nansemond at 60c/65c per bu. box.

**BROWN CORN**—Nominally firm. Quote, per ton: Fair, 55c/60c; common, 40c/50c; choice at 45c/50c.

**POPCORN**—New white at 75c/81 per 100 pounds.

**PECANS**—Average receipts about 7½@ 5c.

**PEANUTS**—We quote: Farmers' stock—Red at 14½c per lb.; white, 24½c/25c.

**WALNUTS**—Sealing at 35c per bu.; California at 10c/10½c for hard shell and 10½c for soft shell.

**CIDER**—Sold at \$1.04/1.05 per bbl.

**HICKORY NUTS**—We quote per bu. at 5c for large and \$1.01/2.25 for shellback.

**BORG CANE SEED**—\$1.15 per 100 lbs.

**GRASS SEEDS**—Timothy at \$20/25; clover \$7.50/10; new ryepot \$1.50 to \$6.50.

**MULES**—The week began with rather a light supply. There were no full consignments on the commission market, the arrivals consisting altogether of bunches which came in with the horses. The general quality of the offerings was either plain, or below the standard wanted by the buyers; in other words, the offerings were not up to the requirements of the buyers and there was no undue haste shown on the part of the latter to go after the offerings. As a consequence early business was light, though it was not necessarily slow. Sellers proclaimed a good demand for the choice, fat mules of all sizes. The exterior demand opened rather limited.

**HORSES**—The market opened for the week with a very fair run, the number of offerings being estimated at about 175 head. There were some few good horses in the run, but as has been usual of late the majority ran to medium kinds. There was a fair buying force in attendance from both the east and south, and the market showed good, steady characteristics. The demand from all quarters was primarily for the choice qualities, but failing in securing all of these wanted, buyers took hold of the secondary classes with pretty fair activity.

**ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.**

**Market Report Furnished by Evans-Smiley-Buel Company.**

Receipts for week ending Saturday, Sept. 18, 1902, were: Cattle, \$1.21; hogs, \$1.20; sheep, 88c.

**CATTLE**—Native receipts continue light and quality common. Best cattle here averaged 1,321 pounds, and sold at 37.10. Beef steers ruled 10c to 50c higher than close of last week, or 20c to 40c higher than extreme low time of week before last. Cows and heifer butcher stuff advanced 5c to 50c, notwithstanding quality was common. Stockers and feeders were in liberal receipt and demand was good. Light and quality common, best ones declined 10c to 20c; common and medium were slow sale at unevenly lower prices. Bulk of stockers and feeders this week sold at low point of the season. Canning cows ruled about steady at big decline noted in our last letter. Best milk cows with calves met with a good demand and sold strong; common and medium classes

ruled steady. Veal calves showed an improvement of 25c to 50c per cwt. Best native beef steers, strictly fancy, 1,300c/1,700 lbs., \$60c/50c; choice export steers, 1,300c/1,600 lbs., \$7.50/6.50; good shipping and export steers, 1,300c/1,200 lbs., \$7.50/5.50; medium shipping steers, 1,300c/1,450 lbs., rough to best, \$7.50/7.35; steers, 1,000c/1,100 lbs., \$4.25/3.75; steers, less than 1,000 lbs., \$4.25/3.75; fancy corn fed heifers, \$5.25/5.75; good to choice heifers, \$4.50/5.50; good fat grass heifers, \$3.75/4.50; best corn fed heavy cows, \$3.25/3.75; medium fat cows, \$2.75/3.25; heavy weight cannery, \$2.25/2.50; fair to medium cannery, \$1.50/2.25; common and shelly cows, \$1.10/1.50; choice corn fed bulls, \$4.00/4.50; good qualified steers, 600c/750 lbs., \$3.50/4.25; fair qualified steers, 600c/750 lbs., \$2.75/3.25; common steers, \$3.25/4.50; good to choice stock heifers, \$2.25/3.25; medium stock heifers, \$2.00/2.25; common stock heifers, \$2.00/2.25; dehorned and unbranded stockers and feeders always sell a fraction better than others. Good quality large young cows with good calves, \$3.50/4.25; medium milkers, \$2.50/3.25; common milkers, \$1.50/2.25; strictly fancy milkers sell above \$4.50. Quarantine receipts were 121 cars more than last week. Market ruled strong all week on all grades of steers, and close was fully 15c higher than a week ago; cows closed 15c to 20c higher, with biggest advance on common and medium grades; bulls ruled about steady. Under light receipts calves ruled active and strong, and at the close of the week brought prices which were fully as high as any time during the season. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.25 to \$4.50; bulk, \$3.10/4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.50; good, \$2.15 to \$2.85; stags and oxen, \$2 to \$3.45; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.75; calves, \$1.75/2.25; light bulls, \$1.70 to \$2.70; heavy pigs, \$6.75 to \$7.50; light pigs, \$6 to \$7.50; rough hens, \$6 to \$7.

This rape discussion reminds me of a dispute between two gentlemen of a Farmington, Neb., which I heard some years ago.

Both had returned from sightseeing in Denver. One man said he could see Pike's Peak from that city; that it had frequently been pointed out to him by the residents. The other man said he had made it a special point to look for Pike's Peak while in the city, but could see nothing of it; that he had inquired of the residents where he should look and they told him it could not be seen from the city of Denver. These two men seemed to be in real earnest; were intelligent and generally trustworthy in their statements. The dispute waxed hot, but did not come to blows. They differed on a matter of fact, and I do not know the truth about it to this day.

I missed the articles from the pen of a veteran writer, C. D. Lyon, while he was away at the institute, but I see he is back again with us this week with added information. All honor to such men, who by tongue and pen advance the cause of their brother soil tillers, and do not keep their light under a bushel.

What happened to our Wright county correspondent, Helen Watts "McKey"? Where is the Country Doctor? I liked his philosophy and style.

GEORGE KAVANAGH, Pulaski County, Mo.

green manure, and when is the best time of year to plant them. I think the best variety for the purposes indicated in the above inquiry is the Clay. I have tried it with very satisfactory results. The best time to plant cowpeas in this latitude is about the middle of May.

Geo. D. Bowers in his "Notes from the Scoto," asks: "What is the matter with my Dwarf Essex rape?" In this line I find myself no exception; more so when I find an article in the RURAL WORLD expressing sentiments similar to my own. I sometimes think that I might be somewhat prejudiced, but I have formed my opinion from what I have actually seen upon the farm, with the help from agricultural papers.

Editor RURAL WORLD: From such extensive correspondence as you must necessarily have with writers giving their views on certain subjects, you cannot but observe that each has his own favorite subject to write upon; verily, "every man has his own hobby." In this line I find myself no exception; more so when I find an article in the RURAL WORLD expressing sentiments similar to my own. I sometimes think that I might be somewhat prejudiced, but I have formed my opinion from what I have actually seen upon the farm, with the help from agricultural papers.

The recent article by Prof. Sanborn in a late issue of the RURAL WORLD, giving his plan of working a poor run-down farm, restoring it to a fertile and well-developed profitable farm, is the point that strikes me forcibly at present. Such articles come seldom before the public, but, in my opinion, it would be better if we had more of them, even in this western country.

To be sure the majority of our acres are as yet pretty fertile, so were once the fields of New England and Genesee valley. The same method of farming is conducted here as it was formerly there, the difference only was that they raised wheat, while we grow corn year upon the same land without the attention to the fertilizing elements were ignored.

Forty years ago while living beside a neighbor who was then well up in years, he often told me of his youthful home in the Genesee valley, New York, of raising good wheat year after year upon the same land without using any fertilizer. Indeed he expressed himself about the manure from the stable to be a valuable element in the soil, while we now have to add manure to the straw to make it a valuable element in the soil.

The idea expressed by Prof. Sanborn and put into practice by him, might well be considered by many of our western farmers. Much manure we can find豪尔夫 out into low and out of the way places so as to get away with it; while I have been confronted with the argument that manure was an injury to the land. I admit in certain cases and conditions I have manured spring crops which did not prove of any advantage. The fault I know now was in not knowing the when and where to apply the manure. Prof. Sanborn comes to the point, and we hope as he is perfectly qualified will extend his practical application and make public his results. Now, although we live in a western state, with somewhat different soil and climate to make farming profitable, we must come to nature's terms and return some equivalent in the shape of food to the soil. All farmers admit and the scientist confirms that the air does not furnish all the necessary elements to produce a good crop. Hence we can not expect to make a profit by growing a crop which does not furnish all the elements to produce a good crop. The weather was ideal and the attendance the largest it has been for many years. That this association made plenty of money there can be no question, and it is to be hoped it may be stimulated to give more liberal premiums another year.—"Breeders' Gazette."

Interest is lost both by the public and exhibitors by the time the St. Louis Fair is reached, as there is nothing exhibited here except that which has been under review at the state fairs, and all seem to know about how the ribbons will be tied to the state fairs and the like.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association will be held at Columbia, Nov. 11, 12 and 13. This meeting will dedicate the new dairy building recently completed for the Agricultural college at a cost of \$40,000.

It is expected that the attendance will be unusually large this year on account of the location of the meeting and the favorable season which the dairymen have experienced.

The highest scoring butter will be awarded a gold medal suitably engraved, and a similar one to the highest scoring cheese. In addition each entry scoring above 90 points will share in the pro rata premium of \$100. A number of special premiums are also offered, particulars of which may be seen from the printed programs.

The scoring of the butter and cheese will be done by Prof. G. T. McKay, Ames, Iowa, known by all dairymen as one of the best judges of butter and cheese in the country.

Any information on the subject will be received and given to the public.

For printed programs, entry blanks and further information, apply to C. H. Eckles, Acting Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

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The highest scoring butter will be awarded a gold medal suitably engraved, and a similar one to the highest scoring cheese. In addition each entry scoring above 90 points will share in the pro rata premium of \$100. A number of special premiums are also offered, particulars of which may be seen from the printed programs.

The scoring of the butter and cheese will be done by Prof. G. T. McKay, Ames, Iowa, known by all dairymen as one of the best judges of butter and cheese in the country.

Any information on the subject will be received and given to the public.

For printed programs, entry blanks and further information, apply to C. H. Eckles, Acting Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

**MISSOURI DAIRY ASSOCIATION MEETING.**

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